

TO RECEIVE ROOSEVELT

One Hundred Thousand Expected In Columbus Sept. 10.

WILL TALK ON LAW AND ORDER

State Fair Visitors Who Wish to Hear Him Will Stay Over Until Saturday — Arrangements Have Been Made Whereby He Can Be Heard by All Who Attend—Great Interest Already Manifested.

Columbus, O. — (Special.) — The largest gathering that any single day ever has brought to this city is expected Saturday, September 10, when Theodore Roosevelt will stop here and deliver an address on law and order. The North Side Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the event is being arranged and through whose efforts the former president has been induced to come here, is expecting 100,000 persons.

This number, of course, includes those from the population of this city who will attend the address. Hundreds and thousands, however, will come from all over the state, as this will be the second address of any sort that the ex-president will deliver in Ohio on this trip.

It is expected, further, that the visitors who come to this city for the state fair will arrange to remain over and hear the returned hunter. The state fair this year will have a special appeal to all the state, according to the members of the state board of agriculture, and it is estimated that the crowds will be larger than ever before. To care for these, arrangements have been made with the Big Four and the T. & O. C. to run shuttle trains to the fair grounds, in addition to all of the regular streetcar service.

Colonel Roosevelt will speak at Goodale Park, which is but four blocks from the Union station. A grandstand will be built to accommodate the committees in charge of the arrangement stand to provide the speaker with a rostrum. There will be no limits upon the crowd, as the returned hunter is known for his strong and carrying voice and there is no doubt but that he will be heard by all who assemble. In case of rain the speech will be at Memorial hall.

The ex-president will be met at Dayton by a delegation of citizens of Columbus, who will travel in a special car and extend a formal greeting and word of welcome to the distinguished visitor before he really reaches here. Automobiles will be in waiting at the Union station, and the way from the station to the park will not only be roped off, but guarded by police.

Dr. J. F. Jones, president of the North Side Chamber of Commerce, will preside, and in a few brief words will present Colonel Roosevelt. Several bands will be provided and there will be music both before and after the speech.

On the platform with the speaker will be Governor Judson Harmon, Warren G. Harding, Mayor George S. Marshall, Congressman E. L. Taylor, Judge John Sater, Dr. Washington Gladden, Dr. W. O. Thompson and many other men prominent in public life.

Colonel Roosevelt in agreeing to come made the condition that the meeting was not to be political in nature. Therefore in making up the reception committee and the list of honorary vice presidents, Dr. Jones was careful to represent both of the parties, and this meeting will probably be the first opportunity the public will have of seeing both the candidates for governor upon the same platform.

Ever since Colonel Roosevelt announced that he would speak on law and order there has been a great deal of speculation as to what he would say. Several of the politicians are said to be a little uneasy. It is believed that some of them would absent themselves from the meeting if it were not for the fear that their absence would be construed as a confession. There is a general feeling that someone is coming in for a sound scolding. It is believed that Colonel Roosevelt, in common with many others in Ohio, has heard the grossly exaggerated reports of disorder growing out of the recent street-car strike. These reports have been circulated by interested parties, chiefly rival cities, and have done the reputation of this city much harm. The fact that the former president may scold someone will only add to the interest the public already takes in the event.

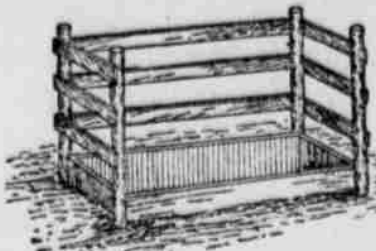
The unknown person who comes from the remotest corner of the state will have the same chance to see and hear as the citizens who have homes facing on the park. There will be no reserved seats, no favored parties, and even those into whose hands the immediate handling of the speaker has been placed, will not occupy any of his time or his energy. He will give himself unreservedly to the people of Ohio while he is here.

Colonel Roosevelt is due to arrive in Columbus at 11:45, Saturday, September 10. He must leave for Pittsburgh at 12:50. This in itself will explain why there can be no hand-shaking, and why there will be no political conferences.

SECURES WATER FROM DRAIN

Farmer Didn't Want to Bear Expense of Drilling Well, So Constructed Cement Trough.

I have a large pasture in which there is no natural water, writes Scott Adams in Farm and Home. I did not want to go to the expense of drilling a well, so I dug a hole over the drain that runs through the field. I constructed a little trough with a



Watering Place in the Field.

cement bottom and sides of wood. The water of the drain runs through this. I built a fence around it to keep stock from falling in, and once a day I dip water out of this into the tank nearby.

WEAN PIGS AT PROPER TIME

Much Depends Upon Their Thrift, Season of Year, Accommodation and Their Feed.

BY W. H. UNDERWOOD.
The age at which pigs can be weaned is indefinite. The time depends largely upon their thrift, the season of the year, the accommodation and the feed one has for them. I do not consider it advisable to wean pigs before they are two months old, I prefer more, to less age.

I generally wean my early pigs in May, as I like to raise fall litters from a portion of the sows. Sows can ordinarily be bred within a week after the pigs are taken away.

Sows that farrow in June will be too late to breed for fall farrow. It has been my custom to let these run with the sows until they wean themselves.

I prefer to have my sows with litters in as small bunches as possible, a house and small yard with plenty of grass for each sow. If they are thus divided, and any of the pigs get out of order, you at once know what litter it is, and feed accordingly.

Watch the little pigs closely and if they look thin and hungry see that their mother is better fed and swilled. As it is next to impossible to raise a litter of pigs without some of them getting the scours at one time or another, I will give my treatment for this ailment, which has proven successful to me.

I watch them closely, and if any of them are too loose at the next feeding I dissolve a teaspoonful of copperas, in a little warm water and feed it to the sow in her swill. If the first dose does not prove effective, I give another the following day.

When the pigs get from two to four weeks old I fence off a corner in the yard, where the dam cannot go, and give the pigs all the shelled corn they will eat.

As soon as they are accustomed to coming for the corn I begin by feeding a little fresh milk diluted one-half with water. I begin with one cupful and increase the amount as they learn to drink.

As the stomach of a little pig is as sensitive and delicate as that of a child it is very important that no milk is left in the trough from the previous feed as it tends to sour the trough and the new milk.

After I have the pigs eating and drinking, so they will come when called and their stomach thoroughly accustomed to the feed they are ready to wean.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Armed with alfalfa and corn, the stockman can simply do anything. A sheep must produce a variety of products if it is to be most profitable.

The essential requisites for a working horse are good size, quick action and strength. Keep a pair of nippers handy to snip off the sharp points of a sucking pig's teeth.

In proportion to its size, the horse has a smaller stomach than any other quadruped.

Grub flies worry the sheep in hot weather. Provide a dark, cool shed or let them run in thick underbrush.

It weakens the horses to keep them shut up in a close stable during the hot nights. Turn them out.

Every effort should be made to have the stock enter the winter in good flesh and heart.

It does not pay to give water in dirty vessels to any farm animal. Hogs are no exception.

Pasture is the cheapest pork producer and the longer the season of pasturage may be provided, the better.

A poor appetite in any farm animal is greatly against its doing its best, no matter where it is working.

Hog pasture is getting dry and short? Cut a little green corn and toss it over, stalks and all, to the hogs. It will help them out wonderfully.

It is not the quantity of food taken into the stomach, but the amount absorbed by it, which benefits the system.

Be considerate of your horses' comfort on these torrid summer days and offer them water frequently. They suffer with thirst as badly as you do and work harder.

UNCLE SAM'S STAMPS.

Wonderful Collection in the Postoffice Department Museum.

The fact that nearly all men at some time were stamp collectors is said to account for the popularity of the official stamp collection of the United States postoffice department maintained in connection with the postal museum in Washington. Postoffice department officials say 100,000 men call every year to see the museum stamp collection.

The postoffice department museum is full of interesting objects. It contains almost everything from a lock of Charles Gillelan's hair to models of the big battleships of the navy, but by far its most interesting feature, according to the officials in charge, is the stamp collection. Few visitors miss that sight, and many "hobbyists" spend hours poring over it.

Uncle Sam as a stamp collector is a most singular success. He not only has a complete set of his own stamps, but a complete collection from every other stamp issuing country in the civilized world as well. His collection is valued by the department at \$200,000, but stamp dealers say it would demand a figure many times that sum if placed on the open market for sale.

The fact that Uncle Sam's stamp collection is absolutely complete is a statement difficult to comprehend, even to those who have been collectors themselves. Most of those who were collectors in years gone by will remember how many empty places there were in their albums when they glared in the possession of 1,500 and 2,000 specimens. They will recall how many new varieties above the 2,000 mark cost from \$5 to \$50 each; also the small tortures placed on some of the specially rare specimens, the kind which the dealers' catalogues related had been printed only to the number of 100 or so and but six or seven were known to be in existence.

Well, Uncle Sam's stamp collection possesses all of these, besides the thousands of common kinds. Although it has taken hard work, many years and a tidy fortune to do it, the collection today stands absolutely complete. The only varieties yet to be added are those yet to be issued—Baltimore American.

A JUGGLER'S TRICK.

Clever Feat of Illusion Performed by an East Indian.

A retired naval official who served long in the east says the feats of the East Indian jugglers are wonderful. He cites one.

While he was an officer on board a P. and O. steamship two natives came aboard at Madras, he says. They were a juggler and his assistant. After they had performed a number of minor feats and had gathered quite a crowd around them they called for a sack and a piece of sailcloth.

These having been provided, the chief juggler made a small tentlike structure with the canvas and some stools. He then placed his assistant in the sack and allowed a sailor to tie the knot which bound him a fast prisoner. This done, the chief carried the sack into an open space, warning the people to stand back some distance, and then carried on an animated conversation with his assistant, whose replies could be distinctly heard coming from the sack. Suddenly the chief rushed forward, picked up the sack and dumped it overboard, where, to the horror of the passengers and crew, it sank out of sight.

Immediately the captain rushed forward and seized the man under the full belief that he had murdered his companion, but the juggler only smiled and, pointing to the canvas, asked that it be raised. This was done, and the supposed drowned man was discovered squatting on the deck. So realistic had been the throwing overboard, however, that it was some time before the surprised passengers could realize a murder had not been committed.

How a Bird Dresses.

As bird fashions do not change, two suits a year are quite enough for most birds, but they need to take great care of them. Each separate feather must be cleaned and looked over and the useless ones pulled out. These feathers are not packed close together, you know, but lie loose and have places between filled with air. When a bird wants to get warmer he lifts his feathers so that these air spaces may be larger. But if his feathers are tangled or wet and dirty he could not raise them, and soon he could not keep the heat in his little body and would, of course, die.

Cutting It Short.

"How long can you stay?" asked a hostess who had received an unexpected visitor coolly.

"No longer than I can help," was the crisp reply. "I have telephoned to have my trunk stay at the depot and to notify me of the first train I can take home. So sorry I can't stay longer!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dangerous Reproductions.

"An artist," said Mr. Teechum, "should strive to reproduce what is nearest to his thought and deepest in his affection."

"Yes," replied the mercenary genius, "but the laws against counterfeiting currency are so severe!"—Washington Star.

His Request.

Judge—Have you anything to say before I pass sentence? Prisoner (who knows human nature)—Yes, my lord; I should like you to have your dinner before you pass sentence upon me.—London Scraps.

FILLED WITH CURIOSITY.

That Was Why He Was Anxiously Waiting Outside the House.

The man was standing behind a tree in front of an apartment house in a cross street when the cop on that beat came pounding along on the sidewalk. It was close to midnight, and naturally the cop stopped and looked at the man standing behind the tree.

"Howdy," says the cop, by way of opening conversation.

"You're another," replied the man good naturedly.

"What-huh doin'—waitin' for somebody?" inquired the brave policeman.

"Nope."

"Just standin' there, hey?"

"You've hit it."

"Live near here, do you?"

"Right in there," says the citizen, jerking his thumb in the direction of the apartment house he was standing in front of.

The cop looked at him thoughtfully for a minute.

"Mebby it's none of my business," he says, "and then again mebbly it is. I don't like to go round buttin into anybody's private affairs, but tell me, neighbor, what's your graft, anyhow?"

"Well," loosened up the citizen, "if it's a case of me a-tellin' you or you croakin' from curiosity right in front of my eyes, I'll tell you how it is—provided it don't go any further. My wife says to me when I started downtown this evening, 'If you're not home by midnight I'm goin' to pack up and go right back to mother's. So there!'"

"Well," says the cop.

"Well," repeated the citizen, "it's just about midnight now, and I'm like you—I've got curiosity. I'm waitin' here to see if she's goin' to keep her word."

The cop's curiosity ceased at that point, and he walked on down the street whistling, without waiting to see the thing out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SPEED MANIA.

Sensations That Come With a Ride in a Racing Motor.

Imagine yourself in a big racing machine plunging over a course at eighty miles an hour. For the average man the sensation is awful, but the speed kings revel in it. Down the road streaks the car. Lashed into a typhoon by the appalling speed, the still air roars in your ears. You think you will never regain your bearing. The resistance of the atmosphere is fearful. The slightest forward movement is an effort. Distant objects loom up suddenly before you and jump by. The landscape is a streaky line of green, blotched here and there as a house is passed. The gale seems to cut your face, and you feel yourself being gradually flattened out against the back of the seat. It seems that the glass in your auto goggles is on the point of breaking. Particles of dust are driven back in your eyes. You may become blinded. The vibration of the engine is terrific. Mysterious indicators fluctuate alarmingly. It may mean that the engine is on the point of exploding. What makes the floor tremble so? Surely something will happen now!

And then you hear explosions booming from the exhausts as the drivers "shut off." A sharp turn is ahead. The noise is deafening. The terrific speed does not seem to have been checked. The outline of the turn grows more distinct. It is sheer folly—maybe death—to rush at it at such a pace. You dare not breathe as the car tears into the bend. It skids and a wall of dirt is thrown up alongside you as the driver, with a sharp twist of the wheel, sends the car once more back in the middle of the road. You are safe—until another turn is encountered.—Hampton's Magazine.

A Painful Inference.

A teacher was instructing a class of boys and had spent half an hour trying to drive into their heads the difference between man and the lower animals, but apparently with little success.

"Tommy," he said coaxingly to a little chap, "do you know the difference between, say, me and a pig or any other brute?"

"No," replied Tommy innocently, but another teacher standing by laughed.—London Answers.

Alternating Current Pie.

In the light of what has been learned about the housefly there is no longer any excuse for the gay insouciance of the poet who wrote a summer boarding-house lyric, in which these lines occurred:

Here, sir, is your currant pie,
Alternating currant pie.
First a currant, then a fly
'Neath the crust alternate lie.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not an Authority.

There are some persons who can't take a joke, but Fogg is not one of them. One of the boys, acquainted with Fogg's frequent changes of abode, asked him which he thought was the cheaper, to move or to pay rent.

"I can't tell you, my dear boy," replied Fogg. "I have always moved."

Willing to Be the Goat.

"Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" quoted the impassioned orator.

Then he paused a moment to let it take effect.

"Well," spoke up a half inebriated man in the audience, "I'll be the goat. Why should it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Peace is not mere tranquillity, for tranquillity may be indifference.—Duffield.



IMPROVED HORSE FEED BAG

Is Attached to Collar and Gives Animal Perfect Freedom of Its Head.

An improved type of feed bag for horses has been designed by an Illinois man. Instead of being hung over the head, as the old style bag, it is attached to the collar and held in place under the horse's nose. A bar, hinged in two parts, has one part adaptable to fastening to the collar and the other part with an attachment for the canvas bag. When this is adjusted the horse has perfect freedom to move his head and does not have to go through contortions to get the feed which remains in the bottom of the bag after that within easy reach has been eaten. In the old style bag, after the horse had eaten the top feed, he was obliged to press the bottom of the receptacle against something to get his nose down to the remainder. Or, as was more often the case, he would toss his head to fling up the oats and the result would be that a large por-



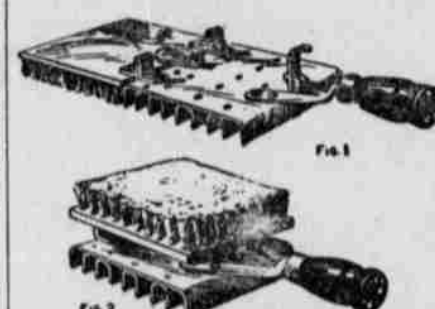
Horse's Feed Bag.

tion of his lunch would be spilled. On the saving of wasted feed alone the invention here shown is entitled to respect.

GOOD CURRYCOMB AND BRUSH

Combination That Makes an Excellent Device for Caring for Faithful Horse.

The automobile threatens to put the horse out of business, but improvements in the methods of caring for the faithful animal are still being made, says Popular Mechanics. The illustration shows a device recently



Currycomb Brush Opened and Folded.

brought to the attention of the United States army. It consists of a combined currycomb and horse brush. The upper view shows it opened so that the brush may follow the comb over the horse. The lower sketch shows the brush folded back to allow the use of either currycomb or brush separately.

GOOD HORSE BUYING POINT

Animal Should Not Have Too Much Daylight Between Hind Legs—Its Main Pulling Strength.

BY C. MILLER.

Father taught me one rule about buying a horse which I have always observed and I find it works out right every time. He said never buy a horse that shows too much daylight between his hind legs—that is if he seems to be split up too high you may be sure that he lacks power. A horse's main pulling strength comes from his hind legs and back and he should be low on the ground. He also taught me never to buy a horse which had the tendency to stand on the toes of his hind feet because such horses will invariably go stiff and lame in time. A good draft horse must stand flat on the ground. His feet must be large and his legs flat and his muscles supple.

Give Animals Shade.

All animals should be protected by shade during the hot weather. Temporary rough shelters may be made of poles and brush or straw and placed on poor spots in the field, and the extra droppings from the animals will make these poor places rich. Manure left under shade trees is nearly all wasted.

Sheep Suffer in Sun.

Sheep suffer much in hot weather when compelled to pasture in the hot sun all day. If there are no shade trees in the pasture, make temporary shades at different points in the pasture, covering them with straw, weeds, brush, or any rough material that will protect from the hot sun.

Feeding Hogs.

Fattening hogs should not be made to wait for their feed. Regularity in feeding is essential.

Corrected weekly by the Union Grocery Co.

HILLSBORO MARKETS.

HILLSBORO, August 23, 1910.

Retail Grocers.

BUYING PRICES.

Wheat, bushel.....	88
Corn, old.....	85
Oats.....	80
Potatoes, new.....	80
White Beans, bushel.....	80
Butter.....	30
Eggs, dozen.....	17
Young chickens.....	13
Chickens, per lb.....	13
Turkeys, per lb.....	14
Ducks, per lb.....	14
Bacon Hams, per lb.....	15
Bacon Sides.....	14
S Bacon Shoulders.....	14
Lard.....	15
Hay, ton.....	10 1/2

RETAIL PRICES.

Ex C Sugar.....	9
A Sugar.....	9 1/2
Granulated Sugar.....	9 1/2
Loaf and Powdered Sugar.....	9 1/2
Coffee, Rio.....	10 1/2
Tea, Black.....	10 1/2
Tea, Green.....	10 1/2
Cheese, factory.....	30 1/2
Flour, good family brands, cwt.....	3 00
Molasses, N. O. gallon.....	80
Golden Syrup.....	80
Coal Oil.....	10 1/2
Salt.....	1 1/2
Hams, city sugar cured, lb.....	10 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Beef, cwt, gross.....	1 00 1/2
Beef, shipping.....	1 00 1/2
Sheep and Lambs, per cwt.....	1 00 1/2
Hogs, cwt, gross.....	1 00 1/2
Stock Hogs, gross.....	1 00 1/2
Hams, city sugar cured, lb.....	10 1/2

Cincinnati & Columbus Co. Traction

TIME TABLE.

CARS LEAVE HILLSBORO—	SUNDAY—
5:25.....	6:30.....
7:25.....	7:30.....
9:25.....	9:30.....
10:25.....	10:30.....
12:25.....	11:25.....
2:25.....	12:25.....
4:25.....	3:25.....
6:25.....	4:25.....
8:12.....	5:25.....
Daily Except Sunday.....	6:25.....
	7:25.....
	8:25.....

DR. BELL'S ANTI-PAIN

For Internal and External Pains.

JULIUS C. KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ICE

And Manufacturer of

MINERAL WATER

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Office—Near of Traction Depot.



Only one small portion of the United States, the southern tip of Florida, never has experienced freezing weather.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages.

English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.....	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease.....	25
3.	Colic, Cramping and Wakeness of Infants.....	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children and Adults.....	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.....	25
6.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
7.	Toothache, Frenchie, Neuralgia.....	25
8.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.....	25
9.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.....	25
10.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis.....	25
11.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas.....	25
12.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.....	25
13.	Fever and Ague, Malaria.....	25
14.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal.....	25
15.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes.....	25
16.	Cataract, Influenza, Cold in Head.....	25
17.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough.....	25
18.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing.....	25
19.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi.....	25
20.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness.....	1.00
21.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sore or Canker.....	25
22.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed.....	25
23.	Sore Throat, Glanders and Diphtheria.....	25
24.	Chronic Constipation, Headaches.....	25
25.	77. Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds.....	25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOME, MEDICINE CO. Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

CHICHESTER PILLS

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